

BETTER FIRE PROTECTION



The SAFETY Fire Bucket Tank

Copyright, 1906, by
The Safety Fire Extinguisher Co., New York.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF
HAROLD GODWINSON
BY
JOHN G. FROTHINGHAM

LONDON:

JOHN G. FROTHINGHAM

1854

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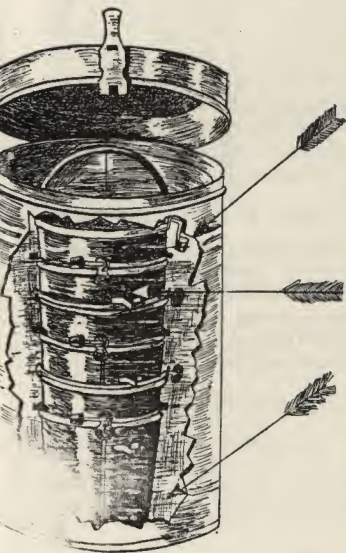
Each tank contains six buckets as shown, and the tank is filled with

A Chemical Solution

which in contact with flame, forms a gas with a fire-destroying capacity equal to many times the same quantity of water.

This solution will not foul; will not evaporate; will not freeze; it is perfectly harmless; contains no Acid; does not lose its efficiency with age.

The tank is japanned red on the outside, is very ornamental and can be put in a conspicuous place where it will be sure to be seen and used in case of fire.



Weighted Handle. When the top bucket is removed the handle of the next rises automatically.

Lug — one on each side of every bucket. These lugs prevent binding or sticking together of buckets in the tank.

Tank contains 25 gallons of chemical solution—enough to refill four of the pails.

Both tank and buckets are made of heavy galvanized iron, lined inside to prevent rust.

Free Trial

So great is our confidence in our Safety Fire Bucket Tank that we are willing to ship one to any responsible concern anywhere, with the understanding that it may be returned at any time, if the purchaser is not entirely satisfied that it is the best thing of its kind that he has ever seen.

Our Tank is Used in a Great Many Different Lines of Business. We Cannot Attempt to Enumerate them

For instance, it is installed in all of the largest department stores in New York, in storage warehouses, freight depots, furniture warerooms, flour mills, grain elevators, lumber mills, planing mills, sash and blind manufacturing establishments, paper box establishments, printing establishments and similar places where the fire hazard is more than ordinarily great.

We make the Tanks in two sizes only:

- No. 1, capacity 25 gallons, height 31 inches, diameter 15½ inches, with six ten quart buckets and chemical.**
- No. 2, capacity 40 gallons, height 34 inches, diameter 18½ inches, with six fourteen quart buckets and chemical.**

*The Safety
Fire Extinguisher Co.
29-33 West 42nd Street
New York.*

Telephone 2491 Bryant.

Open Buckets and Leaky Casks With Their Foul-Smelling Contents Afford Mighty Poor Fire Protection



THERE are a good many frailties of human nature—and one of the chief ones seems to be the neglect to keep fire pails properly filled.

You can go through many a large manufacturing plant, warehouse, or even a large retail store, where there is a risk to life as well as property, and see open fire pails half filled with dirty, foul-smelling water, or perhaps entirely empty or else frozen solid.

Of course, once in a while, when the fire insurance inspector comes 'round, they get a refilling; but within a few weeks they're apt to be in the same condition as before.

When you come to think of the countless number of disastrous fires that have resulted from the culpable neglect of some employee to keep the fire pails properly filled, you must conclude that, after all, human nature is a pretty queer thing.

What is it, for instance, that prompts a manufacturer to provide a cash register to watch every employee who handles a few dollars in cash and a double-barreled checking system to "spot" a staff of bookkeepers, and then entrust the vastly more important matter of fire protection for his entire plant to a porter or some other minor employee who is likely to neglect it?

The fact is, *system* is just as necessary in the matter of proper fire protection as in the making or selling of goods.

The proper system precludes, as far as possible, the liability of any employee to neglect performing important duties—such as keeping fire pails properly filled.

The average employee whose business it is to look after this important matter has to be "supervised"—clubbed into it.

The fire insurance companies well know this.

That is the reason why they have inspectors constantly going around looking out for countless things that increase the fire hazard.

Usually the first thing that the inspector looks at is the condition of the fire pails. And what sharp, caustic remarks he is apt to make when he finds some pails half-filled with slimy, foul-smelling water, others doing duty as rubbish receptacles, and others misplaced or out of sight altogether!



Many an inspector could tell you of queer things that he runs across in this connection.

For instance, while making his rounds on the first floor of a large factory building, the "tip" may go through the building that the "fire insurance inspector's coming"; and then there is a general scrimmage on the other floors to get all the pails properly filled before he puts in appearance.

It goes without saying in such a case that if a fire should come along instead of an inspector, there wouldn't be much need for an inspection.

So, despite all the preaching that has been done on adequate fire protection, a great many people are notoriously lax in this important matter.

It therefore stands to reason that if you are dependent upon employees to keep open buckets and barrels properly filled and in their appointed places, your system of Fire Protection is entirely wrong.

We repeat: Employees will not do this important work **regularly**—week in and week out, year in and year out.

It isn't human nature that they should.

It's like winding an eight-day clock. A systematic housewife may wind an eight-day clock regularly for ten years and then on the first day of the eleventh year let it run down.

Your employees **may** keep fire pails properly filled for as long as several weeks at a time, and then for no good reason neglect them.

But the fire fiend doesn't forget—not for a minute! He's always looking for just such chances as this.

He especially comes at a time when the buckets are empty or out of their accustomed places, or when the water pipes and chemical extinguishers are frozen up tight, or when the reel of hose is out of order or is so old that it will burst the minute any pressure is put upon it.

We're Preaching Adequate Fire Protection

—Because, you see, there is still a great deal of missionary work to be done on this matter of adequate fire protection.

To obtain the protection you need one Safety Fire Bucket Tank for every three thousand square feet of floor space in your building.

It is, therefore, thorough, dependable appliance for extinguishing the fire right at the beginning.

You will not have to depend upon employees to keep the Safety Fire Bucket Tank filled.

Once you have it filled with the chemical solution, it will require no further refilling.

The solution will not foul, freeze or evaporate.

You can place the tank in a conspicuous place where it will be sure to be seen.

It cannot be misplaced or used for a rubbish receptacle, as open buckets often are.

It doesn't matter how many automatic sprinklers you have—you need the Safety Fire Bucket Tank in addition. You don't want to start the whole automatic apparatus going and flood an entire building to put out a small fire in a closet or down back of a lot of packing cases.

Nor does it matter how many reels of hose or stand pipes you have—because when you want to put out an incipient blaze you want to do it mighty quick; and there isn't time to unwind the hose and start the water.

Besides (let us remind you again), the hose may be old and rotten and burst under pressure, or the stand pipe may be frozen.

Then again, you cannot infallibly depend upon the small carbonic acid gas extinguishers—because they don't always "extinguish." They become inoperative if the chemicals which generate the gas are not renewed at regular intervals; and they will freeze in cold weather.

Another objection to any of the small extinguishers is, that they continue squirting the liquid until the tank is empty. Frequently much more of the chemically-charged fluid is used than is needed to quench the fire, and a considerable damage to goods results.

There are no acids or injurious chemicals in our solution—nothing that will injure anything that plain water will not injure.

"Why," you may ask, "are ordinary buckets and barrels so commonly used when they afford such poor fire protection?"

There are two reasons:

One is, some people don't seem to realize that there is something vastly better than a common wooden or galvanized bucket or second-hand barrel.

The other is, such fire-fighting paraphernalia is cheap.

Of course, the first cost of the Safety Fire Bucket Tank is more than that of common buckets and second-hand barrels; but our tank is worth a hundred times the difference because of the infinitely better fire protection it affords, to say nothing of its non-fouling, non-freezing and non-evaporating features.

The Fire Quenching Power of the Chemical Solution in the Safety Fire Bucket Tank

Ordinary water thrown from a bucket on a very hot fire of such inflammable materials as naphtha and other petroleum products, tar, varnish, alcohol, etc., only intensifies the fire. This is not generally realized, but is true.

The chemical solution in our Safety Fire Bucket Tank has the effect of **smothering** the flames.

A large amount of carbonic acid gas is held in suspension in the liquid, and the gas is generated on contact with the flames. It is not so much the action of the liquid that puts out the flames as the action of the gas.

The gas exhausts the oxygen in the air and the fire cannot burn.

The amount of carbonic acid gas held in suspension in one of our tanks will quench even a very large fire.

This is because, being heavier than air, the gas settles over everything in the vicinity of the flame. Those who have used our tanks in actual fires tell us that the flames do not seem to be able to gain a foothold in any spot which the liquid has once touched—which is explained by the action of the gas.

The Chemical Solution in the Safety Fire Bucket Tank does not Foul

This feature is highly important, since the fouling of water in open fire buckets, aside from the probability of their lying around half-filled or entirely empty, is one of the chief objections to their use.

Within a short time after you put water into an open bucket it becomes slimy and foul-smelling.

You would not tolerate a dirty pool of water on a factory floor week after week; you would be afraid that it would breed typhoid fever.

Now, it's safe to say that there are just as many typhoid germs in the foul-smelling water buckets as there would be if the same stagnant water was allowed to remain in a pool on the floor for an indefinite length of time.

As for depending upon employees to put some disinfectant into the water to keep it sweet—well, they simply wouldn't do it with any regularity.

Some users of the tank have kept the same solution as long as ten years. It is practically as clear as it was the first day it was put in.

In our own office we have on exhibition a tank which was filled three years ago, and there is not the slightest scum or sediment on the solution—and there has been no evaporation at all in that time.

The Chemical Solution
does not lose its efficiency with age.

You mix up the solution yourself from a bag of dry compound in powder form, which is sent with every tank, together with full directions for using.



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The Chemical Solution in the Safety Fire Bucket Tank Never Evaporates, No Matter How Long It Is Kept



The tank is intended to be kept closed, as shown in this illustration. The cover is hinged and closes down on rubber packing, which makes the tank airtight.

So long as the tank is kept closed there is no evaporation. Closing the tank does not in the slightest degree interfere with "quick action."

Owing to the non-evaporating feature of the tank, there is always a sufficient quantity of the solution

not only to fill the six pails, but four pails additional.

Considering the great fire-quenching power of the solution, this is quite sufficient to put out almost any blaze in its first stages.

PAXTON & GALLAGHER CO.,

Importers.

Coffee Roasters and Jobbing Grocers.

Omaha, Neb., May 18th, 1899.

"We consider the Safety Fire Bucket Tank the best thing of the kind manufactured or in use. Our two main buildings have been equipped with them for several years and during this time we haven't been obliged to supply any water whatever, as there has been practically no evaporation, and the non-freezing compound has prevented them freezing in the most severe weather.

PAXTON & GALLAGHER CO."

The Chemical Solution in the Safety Fire Bucket Tank *Does Not* Freeze

One of the great objections to open buckets and such things is their liability to freeze during cold weather.

Few large buildings are properly heated at night (when fires most frequently occur). A sudden drop in the temperature or an accident to the heating apparatus may cause the entire fire-fighting paraphernalia to freeze up solidly before morning (except where the Safety Fire Bucket Tanks are used).

A large number of the users of our tank have told us that they have quenched nasty blazes when their sole dependence was upon our Safety Fire Bucket Tank, everything else being frozen up tight as a brick.

Our tank is invaluable in exposed places or in very cold climates. For instance, we have installed four tanks on every one of the Pennsylvania Railroad ferryboats running between New York and Jersey City.

We have also installed them on ferryboats of the D., L. & W., Erie, C. R. R. of N. J., New Municipal Ferry to Staten Island, and the Government Ferry to Ellis Island.





Many Safety Fire Bucket Tanks are in use in large flour mills and grain elevators throughout the Northwest. Despite the rigorous winters which they have gone through, not one of them has ever been known to freeze.

We guarantee that the tank will not freeze at a temperature of 25 degrees below zero. In many cases it has been subjected to a much lower temperature.

THE UNION STOCK YARD
& TRANSIT COMPANY
OF CHICAGO, ILL.
Union Stock Yards,
Chicago, Dec. 15th, 1903.

"Your letter requesting that we examine the Safety Fire Bucket Tanks in our buildings at some time when the thermometer registered about zero, and in reply will say that we this day examined the tanks, which are located in the different parts of the various buildings, and although the thermometer registered 8 degrees below zero this morning, we found no trace of ice in any of the tanks.

W. G. MORGAN,
Purchasing Agent."

NEW YORK RUBBER CO.,
Matteawan P. O., N. Y., Mar. 16, 1905.

"As requested in yours of the 15th inst., we have examined all our Fire Bucket Tanks and find that they have withstood the cold weather and are in perfect order.

By GEORGE C. SMITH, Supt."

You Can Get "Quick Action" with the Safety Fire Bucket Tank



With a simple movement of the hand raise the lid of the tank and grasp a bucket.

As shown on page 1, the handles of all the buckets are weighted. The first handle stands straight up where it can be grasped in an instant. As the first bucket is lifted off the handle of the second bucket rises up instantaneously and so on with every bucket in the tank. See illustration.

The buckets in the tank are easily portable.

They are much quicker and simpler in action than the patent "portable" extinguishers. Our chemical solution, in a large volume, can be

thrown on the flame instantly, whereas in the case of patent extinguishers the manipulation of valves, cocks and hose requires several minutes' time for the full action of the extinguisher on the flame.

Another great advantage of the tank is its size.

It holds enough for the six buckets and four buckets additional.

One bucket full of our solution will do the work of several patent extinguishers.

We advise that you keep the Safety Fire Bucket Tank in a Permanent Position—

so that, when needed for fire purposes, everyone around the establishment will know where to find it without loss of time.

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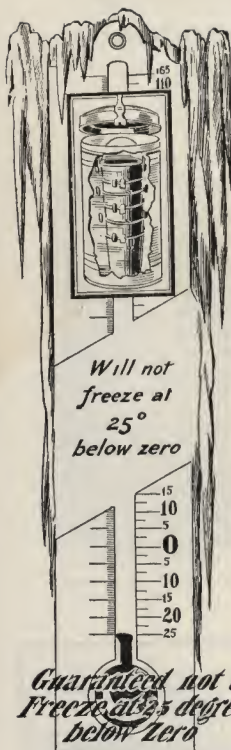
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NOVELTY MANUFACTURING CO.,

Oil Stoves.

Jackson, Mich., U. S. A., April 19, 1904.

"We have examined the Fire Bucket Tanks purchased from you some time ago, and find them O. K.

"It is very commendable upon your part to call the attention of your patrons to matters of this kind, as it is an important feature of fire protection which would naturally be overlooked by the average business man, who is so absorbed in the general routine of his business that he never gives the buckets a thought after they are once installed. We know that is the case with us and we dare say the same will apply to nine out of ten.

"Let us assure you we appreciate this cautionary advice, and permit us to say at this time that we believe you have the best auxiliary protection that can be afforded any fire department.

"We have 'headed off' a couple of fires in our testing-room, where kerosene oil is used profusely. In fact, the floors are saturated with oil.

"It strikes us that it would pay the insurance companies to interest themselves in your equipment to the extent that higher rates would apply where the fire buckets were not installed.

NOVELTY MFG. CO.,

T. H. Smith, Manager."

BLADES LUMBER CO.

North Carolina Pine.

New Bern, N. C., May 26, 1905.

"Yours of May 24th is at hand. We recently had a fire at our Congdon mill and found your buckets and fire pails came in very handy. Please send us compound for filling six of these tanks, as we have had to renew them with water.

"We will probably want more of them at some future time, but are not ready to take it up now.

Yours very truly,

BLADES LUMBER COMPANY,

J. B. Blades, Treas."

THE EAGLE MILLING COMPANY.

Newton, Kans., Sept. 14, 1905.

"At present we are using your Fire Bucket Tanks on every floor of our mill, as well as all through the two elevators, which we run in connection with the mill.

"While we have not had an opportunity of using these tanks, and furthermore never want to have an opportunity, we know that we have a fire-fighting apparatus which can't get out of order and is always ready for instant use.

Yours very truly,

THE EAGLE MILLING COMPANY,

H. F. Toevs, Sec'y and Mgr."



Partial List of Prominent Concerns Using the Safety Fire Bucket Tanks

R. H. Macy & Co.....	New York
John Wanamaker.....	New York
Siegel Cooper Co.....	New York
John V. Farwell Co.....	Chicago
Montgomery Ward & Co.....	Chicago
Gimbel Brothers.....	Philadelphia
Henry Siegel Co.....	Boston
New York Telephone Co.....	New York
New York Edison Co.....	New York
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.....	New York
St. Regis Hotel.....	New York
Buckingham Hotel.....	New York
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.....	New York
Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co	New York
Hamburg-American Line	New York
The Bush Co.....	Brooklyn
Baker & Williams.....	New York
Union Terminal Warehouse Co.....	Jersey City
American Cereal Co.....	Cedar Rapids, Ia.
American Cereal Co.....	Peterborough, Ont.
Washburn Crosby Co.....	Minneapolis
Pillsbury Flour Mills.....	Minneapolis
American Brake Co.....	St. Louis
American Bridge Co.....	Pittsburgh
Standard Steel Works.....	Burnham, Pa.
National Lead Co.....	Chicago
International Harvester Co.....	Chicago
Otis Elevator Co.....	Yonkers
Crucible Steel Co.....	Pittsburgh
Franco-American Food Co.....	Jersey City
Buckeye Cotton Oil Co.....	Birmingham, Ala.
Hilton & Dodge Lumber Co.....	St. Simon's Mills, Ga.
Central Pennsylvania Lumber Co.	New York
Tiffany Co.....	New York
Elgin National Watch Co.....	Elgin, Ill.

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